The establishment of a colin. investigation of claims against the United States, whilst it will not, in any instance,

advance the course of justice in the set tlement of debts due by the federal government, either in law or equity, will have the effect, so far as the poor claimant is concerned, of practically defeating his pursu t altogether. According to the rules of the court, just promulged, the expenses of prosecuting a claim will be very large; even greater than in an or-dinary court of justice; whilst the decision of the court, when arrived at amounts to nothing more than a more report to Congress, either favorable or otherwise, to be acted upon by that body afterwards, precisely as the reports of the Committee on Claims have been heretofore But there is this difference between the newly established court and the former Committee on Claims-that now a vast deal of formality has to be gone through with, a large expense has to be incurred, and evidence has to be produced according to law, or it will be rejected Heretofore, the object of an investigation by committee was to obtain all the information of any character which could be procured; and this was done without cost to the claimant, it being the duty of the departments to furnish all the facts in their possession, and of the members of the committee to procure such facts and report upon them.

By the rules of the "Court of Claims," the applicant will be compelled to pay the commissioner before whom he must appear, five dollars a day as his fees, and twenty cents for every hundred words contained in the depositions. He must also pay the fees of witnesses for travel and attendance—the fees for serving summonses, and all the incidental expenses attendant upon courts. After having gone through these proceedings, his case is sent to washington, whither the claimant must also rapair, either by counsel or in person, and a wait the pleasure of the Judges. We do not think the rules of the Court have exceeded the powers conferred by the act establishing it. The the rules of the Court have exceeded the powers conferred by the act establishing it. The defects are in the act itself, which is as crude a piece of legislation as ever occupied a position on the statute books. It does not reach the evils existing in the way of the claimants against the government, while it renders the prosecution of such claims more difficult and expensive than heretofore. Congress has still finally to act upon all claims not allowed by the departments, and whatever corruption or abuse existed previous to the passage of this act, in the legislation of either branch, remains intact. The only benefit arising will be in the increase of federal patronage, already too large, and in the quantity of printing which will be required, and which will fall of course to the support of some pap-fed organ in Washington.

fall of course to the support of some pap-fed organ in Washington.

There is but one method by which Congress can remedy the abuses which now exist in the prosecution of claims against the United States, and at the same time afford a proper and just relief to claimants. As the United States have no existence as a political ideal being, except under the organization of the constitution and federal laws, it is assumed as a principle flowing from the sovereignty of the United States, that the officers of the government are not subject to suits for acts in the regular discharge of their official of the government are not subject to suits for acts in the regular discharge of their official duties. A person, therefore, having a claim against the government cannot bring a head of department or any other federal officer into court in case of the refusal to settle the claim. Under the existing laws, no satisfaction can be had except by recourse to Congress, in the chape of a petition for relief, and in this state of facts lies all the difficulty. A large majority of claims are such as would be allowed at once, could recourse be had to the courts of law. A direct suit against the United States cannot be could recourse be had to the courts of law A direct suit against the United States cannot be maintained without the authority of an act of Congress; but by the passage of an act giving such power, all difficulty would be obviated. True, there are cases which could not be established in a court of justice, being more in the nature of gifts than indebtedness, strictly speaking; but they are not numerous, and might be disposed of by Congress without impeding their legitimate duties.

An examination of the records of Congress

peding their legitimate duties.

An examination of the records of Cougress will show that hundreds of claims have been reported upon favorably by committees of both houses, placed upon the private calendar, and allowed to sleep in quiet, whilst the claimant, worn out by anxiety, hopes deferred, and, in many instances, poverty, sleeps no less quietly in the grave. Who has visited Washington and not seen, even in the briefiest experience. and not seen, even in the briefest experience, poor claimants hanging about the halls of Congress, with threadbare garments, pallid faces, and lustreless eyes, in the vain expectation that their cases would be reached, till nature at length releases them from their sufferings, and their dreary prospects are ended? What relief is afforded to such people by the grandiloquently styled "Court of Claims?" And yet it is a remedy for cases like these which is most needed, and appeals most touchingly to the needed, and appeals most touchingly to the heart of every one.

We are well aware that even if Congress were

We are well aware that even if Congress were to pass an act authorizing claimants to sue the United States—and it would be nothing more than the right the United States now possess in suing individuals—that the class of cases we have just alluded to might not be reached. But by withdrawing from Congress the great majority of cases which now encumber the committee rooms, and yearly fill the calendar, it would have a comparatively little work in the

mittee rooms, and yearly fill the caleadar, it would leave comparatively little work in the matter of claims to be disposed of by the two hones, and that little would be attended to.

The prospect of such a modification of the laws as will take from Congress the disposition of claims, is not, however, brilliant. Human nature is weak, and (according to the charges made by members themselves, and the investigating committees they deemed it necessary to appoint to sit upon their own characters,) that of members of Congress presents no exception to appoint to sit upon their own characters,) that, of members of Congress presents no exception to the general trailty. It is not probable m m bers will consent to give up the power they now possess in being the great arbitrators in the matter of claims on the Treasury. Public opinion must be brought to bear on the subject; and not till then need we hope for any substantial and effective relief. As for the "Court of Claims", it was court of the Claims." it may serve to call attention to the injustice of the existing system, but it can be productive of no other good. Having fulfilled its mission, the sooner Congress abolishes it the better, and substitutes in its place a wholesome enactment by which justice will be dispensed at a more reasonable rate and in a more speedy and efficient manner. A Poor CLAIMANT.

The North and the South.

The North and the South.

A SOUTHERN ARGUMENT FOR A SECTIONAL CONTEST.

[From the Charieston Mercary, May 19.]

The history of party is the history of opinions; and for the last twenty years in the United States, it has been acarealy more than the history of aboiltion. From the origin of the government to the present times, the astagonism between the North and the South has been readily developing itself in all the departments of feeling and of thought—in sundering religious associations, controlling literature, and embittering section against section. To counteract this antagonism, all sorts of expedients have been tried. Party organizations, patched up braces, and shallow compromisas, have all had their day, and have all falsen beneath the violence of an inborn, incurable, hopeleas mailedy. The North and the South were never one people, and nothing can over make them so.

The earlier manifestations of this antagonism took a somewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from that which it now as a comewhat different form from the which it is a continued to sink desper and deeper into it, until that was abandoned its own national platform, and went over, thores, foot and dragooms," to the nicilitionists it is cerious, too, to remark, that as the principles of protection procedure, that of abolition was steadily in the ascendard. Henry flar, its renowned leader was then stretched uppen his fring bed, and Webster's pompervalum was fast tot-

the libe party stood go long at its letterhar and flouthern wints? "regimed from sectional teets. The turn!" can be breathful to the stood made scaler at the South its required in the stood made scaler at the South is a national and scaler at the scale at the scale and the scale and the scale and the scale and the scale at the scale and the scale at the scale a

The Dog Pound Controversy.

GATING COMMITTEE:—
DEAR SIX—As the immuculate Mr. Mackellar has pretended to give a full account of his connection with the
dog pound, and has endeavored in that statement to prejudies the Court against this committee by false insinuations, and as I shall prove, by false statements of facts,
I consider it my duty, as well as my right to expose this
bonest chief clerk in a manner more "pleasing" to me,
perhaps, than to him. GATING COMMITTER

bonest chief clerk in a manner more "pleasing" to me, perhaps, than to him.
Falsehood No 1. Mr. Mackellar says that I received all the dog redemption money for the years 185t and 1852, with the exception of about six days. This is not true. Henry Bishop had charge of the pound in 1851 for the first week or ten days, and received the money. Captain Wigham, of the Eighteenth ward police, was next put in charge. Then I succeeded him as pound keper, and remained until the close of the season. During all this time, Mr. Mackellar came up very frequently, and while there, received money from parties who came to redeem their dogs. He took in, himself, that year, about one-third of the whole amount. Now put down what he says I received. \$300 And one-third, that he received. 100 I suppose Bishop and Wigham received.

Total. \$600
Leaving a balance of \$300 to be accounted for by Mr. Mac kellar. So much for falsebood No. 1.
Falsebood No. 2. In 1852 James Clark was pound keeper, at a salary of \$2 per day. But I was placed there to have a general supervision of the pound and to receive the money. And, as in 1851, Mr. Mackellar was in the habit of coming up every few days, and sook in the money. When I was away to dinner, or otherwise, Clark would receive the money. I suppose in this year, (1862) he took in about one quarter of the whole amount. smount.

Now what Mr. Mackellar says I received.

75
I suppose Clark received.

75

Total

Leaving a balance for our honest Mackellar, of. \$207 50

Mr. Mackellar is also very careful not to mention the
fact that he, as well as the chief, sent me numerous orders to cehver dogs to his friends free of charge. These
dogs cost the city fifty cents each. Ferhaps this is a apcimen of what hr. Made ellar considers "honesty from
principle." Our calculation now stands.—
Balance to be accounted for by Mackellar, 1851. \$300 07

Do. Co. do. 1852... 150 00

Lio, do, do. 1853... 207 50

Add to this, say,100 dogs delivered to Machellar's friends by his orders, free of charge, costing the city fifty cents each. 50 00

Total. 8707 60

Perhaps the new brown stone house Mackellar has just fin shed may "throw some light on the subject."

I think the above is sufficient for the present, and I am prepared to substantiate all I have written. I hope you will prevere in the "good work," an I am very respectfully yours. WM. H. BEDELL.

New York, May 21, 1855.

A report has just been published of the Russian bear-Admiral Jebrihod II. on the operations of the flottilla of the Danuje at the commencement of the pear. It had solely for object to disturb the Turksh bank of the Tulcha. It destroyed two military posts established near that river, the report staws, supported the expedition, of General Luchakoff, and then retired to its new destination in the Pruth.

To day the great contest between the new American organization and the democratic party, with Heary A. Wise as its embodiment, will take place in the Old Dominion. Both sides have been we'l organized, marshalled and drilled, and the canvass throughout the State, from his castern shore of Accomac to the Pan Handis, with more exidence to the Pan Handis, with more exidence and Tyler too." In the cities and towas, is the numerical since the days of "Tippecance and Tyler too." In the cities and towas, is the numerical since the banks of the Ohio, both parties have been straining every nerve, in order to exhibit to-day to the people of other States their relative strength, and the result of their combined efforts will, no doubt, be to bring out a larger vote than was ever before polled. The following larger vote than was ever before polled. The following

e me cena	idutes ou the prate fick	ots:-
	American.	Democratic.
overnor	Thomas S. Flournoy	Henry A. Wise.
	or J. M. H. Beale	Elisha W. McComas.
tt'y Genera	L. John M. Patton	Willis P. Bocock.
	CONGRES	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
is.	American.	Democratic.
	Robert Ancerson.	Thomas H. Bayly.
	Wm. C. Scott.	John S. Cassie.
	Littleton Tazewell.	Wm O. Goode.
	N C. Claiborne.	Thomas S. Bocock.
	Littleberry N. Ligon.	Paulus Powell.
	B. J. Barbour.	Wm Smith.
	Alex. R. Barbour.	Chas J Faulkner.
		H'v A. Edmondson.
	Wm. K. Pendleton.	Sherard Clemens.
	John S. Carlinle,	Z Kidwell
	Walter R Staples.	Chas. S. Lewis.
		Lafayette M'Mullon.
The follow	tang table exhibits the	
	Samuel Watts. Wm. C. Soott. Littleton Tazewell. N. C. Claiborne. Littleberry N. Ligon. B. J. Barbour. Alex. R. Barbour.	John S. Milson. John S. Cassie. Wm O. Goode. Thomas S. Bocock. Paulus Powell. Wm Smith. Chas J Faulkner. R'y A. Edmondeon. Sherard Clemens, Z. Kidwell Chas. S. Lewis. Lafayette M'Mullon.

7. E 8. A 9	Vm. K.	Pendleton.	Wm Smit! Chas J F. H'y A. Eds Sherard Cl	mondso emens.
11	Valter	Carlisle, R Staples.	Z. Kidwell Chas. S. La Lafayette	wis.
The following for Governor, in	1851, a	nd for Presid	lent, in 185	2:
		1851-Whig	Dem.	852— 177
Accomac	ohmson. 451 1,680	Summers. 391 1,176	Piercs. 564 1,106	1,1
Alexandria Amelia Amherst	456 270 649	728 191 490	237	
Appomattox	498	233 2,016	352 1,388	1,
Bath Barbour	285 641	179 196 336	206 179 592	1,
Berkeley	177	960 667 284	935 924 212	
Braxton	603 161 404	465 355 280	738 290 460	
Brocke Bronswick Buckirgham Cabell	590 442 377	136 452 419	462 530 424	
Craig	938 198 291	- 1,305 95 249	819 238 621	1,0
Carrell Charles City Charlotte	318	381	488 89 369	1
Chesterfield	665	212	854 386 461	
Cumberland Dinwiddle	267 428	282 355	252 304	
Doddridge Elizabeth City Essex	270 160 208	124 152 269	285 211 233	
Fairfax Fauquier Fayette	944 178	568 967 366	1,045 248	
Floyd Fluvenna Franklin	379 417 923	477 459 522	301 378 802	
GDes	1,579 358	1,116 618	1,421 350 324	1,
Gloucester Goochland	397 380 335	136 315 157	372 396	
Greenbrier Greene	290 414	A 2	267 498 416	i
Greene	108 755 978	39 382 788	1,096 1,115	
Hanover	689 423 893	554 811 588	554 532 992	
Henrico Henry Highland	518 396 415	587 295 188	548 332 431	
Isle of Wight	209 502	215 95 363	349 645	
Jack son Jefferson Je mea City	888 868 45	945 89	459 898 45	
Kirk George Kirk Willam	373 224 268	1,585 147 101	166 246	1,5
King and Queen. lancaster	607	285 378	349 122 773	1
Loganlouiss	464 197 519	254 249 287	564 308 508	1,8
Lunenburg	642 307 622	1,725 218 69	788 374 646	1,8
Marion	736 574	328 646	721	
Matthews	186 165	883 97 105	476 255 157	
Mercer. Menongalia	514 240 1,035	277 435 494	1,308	
Montgemery	519 546 288	711 613 288	499 490 259	6
Nansemond Nelson Nortelk city	489 444 787	500 626 830	462 444 791	5 5 7 9 2 1 2 2 2
Norfolk county	1176	928 178	1,224	9
Northumberland Nicholas	216 275 129	175 168 342	186 277 167	2
Nicholas bew Kent Ohic Orange Page Patrick Pendleton	959 315	1,484 237	148 1,186 843	1,4
Patrick	572 484	78 564 378	870 899 381	3
Petersburg Pittsylvania Pleasants	707 821	586 987	759 877 237	6
Preston	256 681	133 463	240 923	8 1 1 6 2
Prince Edward Frince George Princess Anne Prince William	279 249 403 471	263 87 406	302 282 342	•
Pulnett Putpam	281 268	216 265 340	524 223 370	1 1 8 1 3
Randolph	254 398 537	182 333 438	243 837	
Richmond Co	916 313 393	1,758 258 275	1,012 191 384	1,8 2 2 1,0 5
Rosnoke	,012 ,492	1,124	1,084 2,473 275	1,0
Ritchie	345 41 449	158 286 212	881 577	
Scott	,867 567 410	246 518	2,094 479 456	4 4 1 1 2 2 3
Spotsylvania	538 98	520 82	565 201	i
Stafford Taylor	242 414 318	80 291 364	323 447 351	2 3
Taylor Tuzewell Tyler Upsbur	815 318	404 290 302	612 388 439	3 3 1
Warren Warwick Washington]	16	70 764 285	520 14 924	
Westmoreland	256 119	383	206 83	2
Wetzel	59 260	44 202	68 288	2
Wythe	511 895 48	647 444 144	607 515 29	8
Tonl 6	83	57,040	90 70,851	56,0
	8,487		56,025 14,826	8.5
The five counti	es uno	ficially hear to the retur	d from gav	e the f

lowing vote, according to the returns, received unoffl

cially :-Amberst..... 221 majority 560 268 68 majority 1,562 1,107

455 With the official returns these unofficial figures make Pierce's majority in 1852, 15,281.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's great opera, and one which contains many musical gens, is announced for Fricay evening—Madame Lagrange as Elvira; Eronoi the bandit, Signor Mirate: Don Carlof, King of Spain. Signor Morelli; Don Ruy Gomz de Silva, Signor Marini, and Don Ricarde, Signor Arnoidi. This is a fine cast, and no doubt will draw a large and fashiomable assemblage.

end no doubt will draw a large and fashionable assemblage.

Nino's Garden.—The English opera troupe appear again to night, in Doniestii's much a simired comit opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment" Miss L. Syne is probably one of the best English vocalists at present on the stage, and from her great success in this city it is quite evar that she is a favorite with the musical distinct. The cast is good, and the chorus and orchestral department full and efficient.

BROADWAY THEATER—In consequence of several applications, as also the enthusiasm with which Mr. Davonport's representation of Richard III. was received on a previous occasion, it is amounted again for this evening—Mr. Davonport as the Duke of Gloster, Grace as Richmond, and Madame Poussi as Queen Elizabeth. The farce of "The Good for Nothing" concludes a "I.

BOWERY THEATER—" The Dumb Man of Manchester," with Mears, Cony and Webb in the principal parts, will commence the amusements, after which the new piece,

ments. All the dramatic talent of Waldren's company appear in this piece.

BURRON'S THEATRE.—The appearance of Mr. G. Helland, of the old Olympic theatre, has been a source of great pleasure to the frequenters of this theatre. The comic piece by Buckstone, called "The Thimble Rig," Burton and Helland appearing, is the first feature. The next is "Take That Girl Away," Burton as Foddle, and the extravaganza, "Out for a I'ay" concludes the amusements.

WAILACK'S TREATRE—The benefit of one of the best comedians in the country, Mr. Blake, comes off to night. Holeroft's fine comedy of the "Road to Ruin" is the first piece—Meners. Blake, Lester, Brougham, Miss Rous Bennett, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Stevens in the lealing characters. Shakapeare's tragedy of "Richard III.," with Blake as Richard and Brougham as Richmond, concludes all.

cludes all.

Lanature Meric Politian.—"La Peri," a grand ballet, viil be presented companion. The favorite Sultana, by Mad. Soio; La Peri by Mile. Ducy Barre, and Achmet by Mone. Caresse. A shawl dance, Spanish dance, Pas de Fascination, Marurka and Pas (a Deur will be introduced. The "Captain of the Watch?" concludes all.

duced. The "Capiain of the Watch" concludes all.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The drama entitled the "Old Intean," is selected for the afternoon amusement, and in the evening the admired drams called the "Sons of the Republic," will be played. In the casts appear the names of C. W. Clarke, Halaway, Monroe, Bridgman, and Miss Mestayer.

WOOD'S MINSTINUE.—The same programme as last vening—various negro melodies, the "Wandering Mintrel," and a Concert a la Jullien.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADER.—The new burlesque on the pira of 'Norma," with white faces, to night. Several melodies and instrumental pieces, with dancing, form also a part of the amusements.

Parham's Minstinus.—A bill of great variety—negro minstrelsy, Irlah songs, hornpipe, and the amusing and langhable burleque bay show, for to-night.

Weich's National Circus will give an erhibition of

WEIGH'S NATIONAL CRICUS WILL give an exhibition of their surprising feats at Harlem, near the River House, on Saturday. The programme contains many of the most interesting feats of the ring. THE OPERA IN BOSTON.

The artists from the Academy opened at the Boston theatre on Monday, in "William Tell," with the old cast. The house, it seems, was not full, which may be accounted for by the fact that the prices in the upper

tiers were double the New York rates. The Transcript of

accounted for by the fact that the prices is the upper tiers were double the New York rates. The Transcript of Tuesday, says:—

The audience at the Boston theatre last evening was quite large and very enthusiastic. The artists, as they made their appearance, were welcomed with much cordustive and warm applause. There was, as will almost invariably bappen on a first representations, some little jarring in time and tune between the orchestra and the vocal department, but upon the whole, the entertainment parsed off in a very satisfactory manner. Sedience performed her röle very well indeed, in some portions of it exhibiting a good deal of dramatic power. It is not, however, one of the most prominent parts in the opera, and affords but a limited scope for the developement of passion.

The two principal rôles to which everything else is the opera is subordinate, are those of Wm. Tell, the hero, and Arnold the son of the old pastor; the former of which was sustained by Baciali, and the latter by the new thore Belcioni. Badiali needs no tribute at our hands. He played Tell, as he plays everything he under takes, with his whole soul. Bolcioni has a clear voice, not so mellow and sympathetic as some that we have heard, but he sings in good tune and with care—two very commendable features in these days when the great arm seems to be to make the most noise. In the grand trio at the end of the second act he sustained himself very well against the powerful tones of Badiali, and Coletti, who performed the part of Waiter.

Signora Bertucca Mavetrek has gained strength in her voice since her last appearance here, and went through her rôle very acceptably indeed. It will be repeated on Saturday afternoon.

The Evening Traveller says:—

The Evening Traveller says :-

"William Tell" is to be repeated on Saturday atternoon.

The Eccning Traveller says:—

The first performance of Rossini's last opera, "WillFam Teil," drew a large acidines to the Boston theatre
last evening, but by no means a house full. Although
this opera can with no justice be called Rossini's chef
d'œure, (the "Barber" is certainly his fresheet and
most perfect inspiration.) it is still remarkable as the
first and last attempt of its author in a new phase of
dramatic art. "William Teil" was, upon the woole,
well produced last evening, and found an attentive and
enthusiastic audience. The orchestra was not so good as
it will be on a repetition, when releved of some of its
boisterouncess, and a little more under its control. The
cherus was very good also, aithough such a smil number of voices must always fail to give the proper effect;
for example, to the final choruses, the gathering of the
Cantus, in the second act. As for the sole rolles, it is
much to te able to say that none were positively man
gled, in an opera which requires three good teners, three
good bases, and two sopranos. Measss Quinto and
Beutler, two German tenors, with a thorough German
method of delivery, or rather mondelivery, yes filed
their part very acceptably. The three basess—Rocco,
Colletti and Muler—were about alike, and deserve neither
censure nor marked commendation. The prima donnas,
RescamesTertucca and Steffenone, were both very good.
We do not remember to have listened to the former
when the pleased us more.

It is very pleasant to listen again to Signor Bacliali's
well-preserved, round and full tones, even when, as in
"William Teil," to little mere singing is required. Signor Baddali seems not at home in the French decismatory style, and was not the William Tell of our imaginaice; but he was still an excellent singer, nor
a great dramatic artist, but is evidently a well-willing,
realous man, and his voice, although not possessing the
ro much talked of chest C, nor much power, has its
vast tenes on G, A and R, and Be,

The Morning Journal of Tuesday says:-

The Morning Journal of Taesday says:—

"William Tell?" was performed last evening at the Boston theatre, before a fashionable and critical andience. The company 's composed of Signoras Steffenone, Bertuces Marctzek, and Signors Badisli, Rocco and Colletti, who are well known to cur opera goers, with the addition of several new names, an orchestra of 48 pisces, and a large and efficient chorus, in all numbering some 170 persons, and is by far the largest, and in most respects the best Italian trouge that we have had the pleasure of hearing in this city.

From the well known ability of the author, the commendatory notices of the press in New York (where the opera has been performed to overflowing houses for a ferinight past), and the nevelty of new voices and a new work, we went to the theatre with high expectations of a rare treat, and although some of our foregone conclusions had to bear amendment, yet we received impressions of excellence in the whole representation.

The rôle of "William Tell," by Badisli, we expected would be ably represented, and were not chappointed. His noble voice and easy action makes him a host in whatever part he undertakes. Always prompt and reliable, and singing invariably in tune, there is no wonder he has become such a general favorite. He received frequent and merited appliance throughout his arduous part.

requent and merited appliance throughout his arduous part.

The other principals austained their parts quite acceptably, and we would notice especially the new tenor. Bolcioni, who possesses a voice of much sweetness and compass, executing his entire part with his chest voice. A change in the price of texests to the opera is announced by the managers. The parquette and first circle remain at \$1.50 and \$1, while the second circle and amphitheatre are refuced to 50 and 25 cents. This is a judicious change, and will afford all classes an opportunity to patronise this elegant entertainment. It should be borne in mind that "William Tell" is promised but once more—to morrowight—for which perfermance the tickets are now selling quite briskly at Wade's music store.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

The King of Prussia has presented to the library of Trinity College, Dublin, the splendid arcoitectural works—Denhamiler aus Ægypten und Æthtopen, by Prosssor Lepsius, with beautiful plates—7 veiumes, large folio; Alt Christilebe Baudenhmale von Constantinople vom V bis XII Jahrhundert, by Professor Salzenberg—2 volumes, folio.

volumes, follo.

Vicomte d'Uruguay, formerly Minister of Foreiga Affairs of the Emperor of Brazil, arrived in Paris on the 26th ult., on a special muselon to the French government. The Chevalier Marques Lisbon, Minister of Brazil in Paris, and all the personnel of the legation, went to the station of the Northern railway to receive his Excellency.

the station of the Northern railway to receive his Excellency.

The allid Western Powers have taken the question of the succession to the Darish throne into serious consideration. According to the protocol of London of May 8, 1882, Frince Christian of Glucksburg is to succeed the present momarch, Frederick VII. But the agnatic line of Prince Christian of glucksburg is to succeed the present momarch, Frederick VII. But the agnatic line of Prince Christian orly comprises two sons, both in their minority, and if they happened to die the Emperor of Russia would sedeced to Denmark and to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and become thereby a member of the Germanic Confederation.

The following incident exhibits the executive caution of the Carr alexander. Istely at St Petersburg a man of large property, (Mr. G.—w), having said at a private party: "I would willingly give 10.000 roubles (the rouble is somewhat over 4r.) for the way, if I knew when we were to have peace," was summoned the next day before the military governor, who received him in presence of several persons of distinction and said: "Sp. if you pledge me your word to pay this day the sum of 10,600 roubles, I am authorized to gratify your curiosity on that point to which you alluded last evening." "I premise to pay that sum," replied the other "Weil, then," said the governor, "I have to inform you that we are to have pence when you come back from the Caucasus, where you are to proceed this afternor, after having paid the sum agreed on. God be with you?"

Recorts of the inte Russian night sorties at sebasiopol

neon, after having paid the sum agreed on. God be with you !!

Recorts of the inte Russian night sorties at *ebasiopol make frequent mention of warriors in Greek costume habiting on the Russian side. The leader of those men, who form a free corps, is Aristides Christoveri, a native of Messembria, on the Black Saa coast. When a boy he was taken to takess and educated at the commercial school there. When a young man he foreco commercial purruits to take part in the war of Greek independence, and from that time served in Greece until 1854. Last summer, when it became plain that the allies would act allow Greece to be make the basis of clanter time operations against Turkey, Christoveri with many other Greeks made for Bessarabia. He was decorated by the late Char with the order of St. Anne.

General Amenkoff has been appointed Governor-General of New Russia and Bessarabia. The General discharged the duties of the post until lotely under Prince Woron-20ff.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MODEY MARKET.

Wennesday, May 23—6 P. M.

The stock market opened dull this morning. Quotations do not vary much, and the decline is attributed more to the dulness of business than to any actual cause in the position of stocks. At the first board to day Missouri 6's declined & per cent; Camberland, &; New York Central Railroad, &; Eric Railroad, &; Reading Railroad &; Cieveland and Toledo Railroad, 1. Illinois Central bonds advanced & per cent; Shoe and Leather Bank, %; Harlem, %. Prices are settling down simply for the want of buyers. There is no actual demand for stocks. Those who have the means to carry stocks are filled up and want no more. The brokers are stocks are filled up and want no more. The brokers are stocks, cannot carry on bear operations with effect. They sell short on time, hoping to make interest, if nothing more. It is, how-ever, so difficult to get hold of stocks for delivery, that the brokers are afraid to sell short. Holders of stocks have no influence in putting up prices. They can clear the market, but do not understand cornering operations. Fortunately, most of the stocks pay good dividends, and are therefore good investments. Of the twenty-five to thirty stocks on the market daily, only about four or five can be considered funcies. All but that small number are bone doely productive, and it therefore costs nothing to carry them. There is nothing now running up in the shape of interest against holders, and speculation is car-ried on now very differently to what it was a few years ince. Then nearly all the stocks operated in were cancies of the most worthless description. Stocks which never had, and probably never would pay a dividend, were carried at seventy, eighty and ninety per cent. being no-more than so much dead weight in the hands of holders, with an interest account running rapidly up against them. The movement in Cumberland during the past few days has been in view of the election, which comes off in a few days. The books close on the 28th inst., and open again on the 2d of June. The elec-tion will be helly contested, and we should not be surprised to see great changes in the board. The Harlem Company are still after a President and Vice-President. They have one in view, but whether they will catch him or not is a question. Mr. Hurd, formerly of the Hudson River road, is talked of, and will make a good officer; but such men have no desire to connect themselves with a broken down concern like the Harlem. The company labor under great disadvantages, and will find it difficult to get hold of the right kind of a man.

After the adjournment of the board, the following

sales of bonds and stocks were made by A. H. Muller :-

ing. The temporary character of any depreciation in prices must soon satisfy sellers for a fall that there is not in the market generally actually any margin for a decline; and that stocks rest upon their real merits. The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office

to-day, were as follows :--Paid on Treasury account \$1,050,725 20
Received do. 103,879 83
Balance do. 1,412,406 25
Paid for Assay office. 18,904 47
Paid for disbursing checks. 15,635 49 The steamship Asia, from Boston for Liverpool to-day,

carried out \$038,571 in specie.

The hids for the \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the Virginis and Tennessee Railroad Company will be opened at the office of Mr. A. H. Mulier, 88 Wall street, to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 c'clock P. M. The President of the company, John R. McDaniel, Esq., is in town, and can

be seen at Mr. Muller's office.

The receipts of the Montgomery and West Point (Ala.)
Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending March 1,
were \$249,528 69, and the operating expenses, including
interest paid on loans, \$168,667 55—leaving for net
profits, \$80,977 14, equal to 8 per cent on the capital The Michigan Central Railroad Company have made a

connection at Jeliet Illinois, with the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, hy constructing a road from Lake Station, thirty-six miles east of Chicago, to Joliet, a distaxce of forty-four miles. As the gauges of the three roads between Detroit and Alton are the same, a train may be leaded in Detroit and run through to alton without changing.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of merchan

dise warehoused in the district of Boston and Charles town for the week ending May 18, 1865:-

\$132,919 00 Warehoused for Canada:-Statement of the value of the imports of foreign goods into the port of Boston last week:-

The Ann Arbor Whig says: The Ann Arbor Bank has given notice to the depositors that after the first of June, they will pay them as follows :-All sums

amount, twenty five per cent instalments every ninety days till paid.

The receipts of produce at St. Louis during the month of April in each of the past three years, were as annex-

of \$100 or less, cash down; and all sums over that

COMMERCE OF Sr. LOUIS.—RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

1853. 1854. 1855.

Wheat, sacks. 71,768 93,365 188,676

Wheat, bbls. 1,617 3,904 2,856

Flour, bbls. 12,310 14,984 25,331

Corn, sacks. 55,032 85,229 268,020

Pork, bbls. 11,178 14,753 20,700

Pork, tes. 981 - 533

Beef, pkgs. 1,306 493

Lard, bbls. 5,302 8,209 13,705

Lard, tes. 2,168 2,304 7,638

Lard, tess. 1,997 1,401 2,384

Lard, kegs. 1,997 1,401 2,384

Bulk means, pkgs. 1,435 2,311 2,224

Bulk means, pcs. 39,109 124,739 276,142

Bulk meats, pce. 39,109 124,739 276,142

the previous two, but this must be attributed to the limited supplies on hand at that point for consumption, and not to the large surplus forwarded to market for

The Board of Directors of the Northern Central Rail-The Board of Directors of the Northern Central Rall-read have issued an address to the stockholders, giving a history of interesting and important facts connected with the consolidation of the several companies consti-tuting the present organization. The necessity of an early extension of the road from Bridgeport, opposi o Harrisburg, to Sunbury, Pa, and from the pre-ent southern terminus to Canton, is ably set forth, and the cost estimated at \$1,000,000, exclusive of \$100,000 for additional machinery which will be required by the en-larged uphere of operations. This sum, added to the larged sphere of operations. This sum, added to the present permanent debt of the company, stated at \$2,650,000, and to the stock, valued at \$1,860,600, would give as the total cost of the road complete to Sunbury, and equipped for business, \$6,510,000. In order to raise

and equipped for business, \$6,510,000. In order to raise the funds necessary to effect the proposed extensions, the company will have to rely upon its own e edit, and recort to an issue of bonds.

An arrangement is on foot, as we learn from the Syracuse Journal, between the Syracuse and Binghamton and the Syracuse and Oswego railroads, by which these two corporations will be virtually consolidated, and their roads brought under a uniform gauge, from Bingbanton, on the Eric road, to Oswego, on Like Ontario, the Tyracuse and Binghamton company propose to lease the Cawego read for a term of four een or twenty years, and substitute the wide for the present narrow gauge.

Stock Exchanges.

| 100 NY CBR bds | 58 | 100 de | ... bd0 | 100 NY CBR bds | 100 Harlem RR | ... s3 | 100 Chi ARR I FE bs | 65 | 100 de | ... bd0 | 100 Chi ARR I FE bs | 65 | 100 de | ... bd0 | 100 Chi ARR I FE bs | 100 de | ... bd0 | 100 Chi ARR | 100 de | ... bd1 | 100 de | ... bd2 | ... bd2 | 100 de | ... bd2 | \$1000 Virrginia 6's. 97 10 ahs Erie RR 48 5000 co... b3 973 100 do... s30 48 4600 Hu3 Cos bds. 713 100 do... s30 48 10000 H R3d ut bb bc 713 50 do... s3 48 10000 do... c7 15 50 do... s30 48 10000 do... c7 15 50 do... s30 48 10000 do... c7 15 50 do... s30 48 1000 do... c7 15 50 do... s30 48 1000 do... c7 15 50 do... s30 48 100 do... c7 15 50 do... s30 48 100 do... c7 15 50 Hu3 RR. s37 100 Hz Can Rr. s30 94 100 do... s30 27% 100 Hz Can Rr. s30 98 100 do... s30 27% 100 Hz Can Rr. s30 98 100 Hz Can Rr. s30 98 100 do... s30 27% 100 Hz Can Rr. s30 98 100 Hz Can Rr. s30 98 100 do... s30 27% 100 Hz Can Rr. s30 99 136 1

Trade of the Canals.

Statement showing the quantity of the several article first cleared on the canals at and the quantity left.

New York during the third week in May, 1855:—

on vote dating	MERCHANDISE CLE	ARED.	
A ELECTRICAL STREET	And the state of t	O. P.	ie Cana
ugar, at 3 mills.	1ba	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.969,0
folasses			b59.5
offe:		CALLSTY STREET	338,7
ails			47,8
10B			308,0
ill other mercha	zdice at 4 mills,	*********	4,760,2
Total			7,983,2
	MERCHANDISE REC	EIVED.	100
	Left from	Left from	214
Articles.		Champ'n Ca	L. Tota
lour, bbis	14,930	1,424	16,8
beat, bushels	22,000	THE LABOR TO BE THE	22,0
O B		480	13,1
arley	500	ALC: NAME OF STREET	63,6
ye	500	THE PARTY STATE	
ats	60,000	2,700	60,0
Bran and ship stu	II, 10a., 026,800	19	526,8
shes, bbls	1,646	10	1,6
Beef	247	CEDAN MADE	1,0
ork	1,058	1,000	14,6
acon, lbs	14 600	600	6,5
Sutter	10,600	70000	10,6
ard	7,960	8,800	16,7
beese Comestic spirits,	gallons 63,900	0,000	63.9
watered ability	ESTIGHT 00'500	The second section	00,0

I cartify the above to be correct.

RICH'D H. WOODS, Collector.

Canal tells third week in May, \$8,378 45. Real Estate.

One undivided half of 170 building lets at McComb dam, including Florence's Eotel, being between 1511 and 154th streets, and Eighth avenue and Harler river, embracing nearly ten acres, and containing ha a million cubic feet of stone.

Three story frame, house and lot north side of Thirty fifth street, No. 245, lot 25 by 98. \$2,00 One let north side of 108th street. \$10.

a million cubic feet of stone.

Three story frame house and lot north side of Thirty fifth street. No. 245, let 25 by 98.

\$2,00 One let north side of 108th street. \$10

LOTS AT YONKES.

This sale breught down a large number of the villigers of Yonkers; but the largest number of them all peared te have been attracted to the sale in erder to a centain how the property would go off. The bidding we not very spirited, and the prices which the village let brought was considerably under the estimate. The vill plots, however, acid for better prices.

One lot on Jehn street, running to the creek, 2 by 80.

Two lots on Nepperham street, running to the water, 2 by 86, each. \$75

Two lots on Nepperham street, opposite the above, 25 b 78, each. \$75

Two lots on Mill street, running through from the above same size of same size. \$400 and \$41

One lot corner lepot and Mill streets, 25 by 30. \$56

One adjoining, on Mill street, same size. \$400 and \$41

Two adjoining, on Mill street, same size. \$400 and \$41

Two lots on Hudshord sirest, between Grianell and Deposite the avenue, 25 by 100, each. \$55

One lot on Beabford sirest, between Grianell and Deposite to the Warburton avenue, between Locust stree and Wella avenue, 25 by 100.

Sole lot on Stabford sirest, between Dook sarest an Wells avenue, 25 by 100. \$40

Four lets on Warburton avenue, between Locust stree and Wells provene, 25 by 100, each. \$52

Two lots adjeining, same as above, each. \$52

Two lots adjeining, same as above, each. \$62

Two conditions, on Wells avenue, same size. \$40

Two adjoining, on Wells avenue, same size. \$40

Two adjoining, on Wells avenue, same size. \$60

One co. on same avenue, 100 by 200. \$52

One cold in rear of above, same size. \$60

One cold in rear of above, same size. \$60

One lot adjoining, same size, together. \$60

Two on do, 100 by 500, together. \$60

Two on do, 100 by 600, together. \$60

One lot adjoining, same size. \$60

One lot adjoining, same size. \$60

One lot adjoining, same size. \$60

One lot adjoining, contracting same size. \$60

JERSEY CITY.
Two three story frame houses and 1 lot on south side South Seventh street, 100 feet from Newark avenue, lot 25x100.....

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CHAY TERADE REPORT.

WENNESDAY, May 23—6 P. M.

ASHER.—75 bbils, were sold, at \$5 15 a \$5 81 for pots, and \$6 12½ a \$6 18 for pearls.

Breadeviers.—Fleur—the market for common to good brands again advanced 12½c. a 18¾c. per bbl. The sakes for the day footed up about 6,000 bbls, include in which were common to good State, at \$10 18 a \$10,80; enomon to good Western brands Obio, Michigan, Indians and Waccousin, at \$10 25 a \$10 00; Commana as some less active, but better, with seles of \$00 bbls, at \$10 37 a \$11; Southern was in good demand, with sales at \$11 27 a \$12; common to good Howard street commaniced \$11 75; and extra Georgetows, \$12; extra Georgetows at \$13. Wheat was more active. About 1c, (10 busheis chancilan white were sold at \$2 500 a \$2 57, with Mich gan white at \$2.50. Corn was easier. Sales about 14, (10 busheis chancilan white were sold at \$2 500 a \$2 57, with Mich gan white at \$2.50. Corn was easier. Sales about 14, (10 busheis, including Southern mixed, at \$11 a \$11 14; white do. \$11 18 \$11 0, and yellow \$11 6 a \$1 17; a lot of Western mixed, on the spot, sold at \$1 10, and 3,000 do. \$1 18 a \$11 0, and yellow \$1 16 a \$1 17; a lot of Western mixed, on the spot, sold at \$1 10, and 3,000 do. to arrive, at \$1 15. The market closed at inside figures. Bye was quiet. Oats were firmer, with sales at \$10.a 16c for Southern and Western Eight, with sales at \$10.a a \$5 0. Mail was firmer; 160 bbls Jersey acid at \$5 18 a \$5 25.

COFFER—Sales \$100 baga Java were made at 14½c.; 500 do. Ro, at \$2.6 a 10 kc. About 500 do. Laguyara, at 10.5 a \$10 10. Co. The strends and should be as a \$10 co. a \$10 kc.; a \$10 kc.; a \$10 kc. a \$10 kc.; a \$10 kc.; a \$10 kc.; a \$10 kc. a \$10 kc.; a

About 300 a 400 khds. Cuba were sold, part at bige. a 51/40.

Tallow.—About 10,000 lbs. of tallow, Philadelphia rendered, were sold at 120.

Naw Bedford Oil Market, May 21.—Sparm—We have had no change to notice in the marret for sperm, which centified in good demand at 1800, and at which price 1 500 bbls. have changed hands since our last. Whale —The marret for whale is looking up. The transactions for the week include salers of 4,320 bbls. at 680, and 1,400 co. at 630. Also 400 bbls. So suth Sea at 500, and 244 do interior upon private terms. We also note a cale of 1,000 bbls. to arrive, at a price not transpired. In Fatcheven, 1,800 bbls. were sold at 680, and in Sag Harcor the Fmerado's cargo of 2,500 bbls. upon private terms. Whalebone liss been quiet the past week, nolders not being disposed to operate. The only transactions caming to oar knowledge are sales of 10,500 bbs. Ochotek at 440, 18,000 do. do. at 400, and 2,000 lbs. South Sea at 580.